

1 RICHARD H. GOLUBOW (SBN 160434)
rgolubow@wghlawyers.com
2 GARRICK A. HOLLANDER (SBN 166316)
ghollander@wghlawyers.com
3 PETER W. LIANIDES (SBN 160517)
plianides@wghlawyers.com
4 **WINTHROP GOLUBOW HOLLANDER, LLP**
1301 Dove Street, 5th Floor
5 Newport Beach, CA 92660
Telephone: (949) 720-4100
6 Facsimile: (949) 720-4111

7 A. Barry Cappello (SBN 037835)
abc@cappellonoel.com
8 David L. Cousineau (SBN 298801)
dcousineau@cappellonoel.com
9 **CAPPELLO & NOËL LLP**
831 State Street
10 Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Telephone: (805) 564-2444
11 Facsimile: (805) 965-5950

12 Attorneys for Debt Validation Fund II, LLC,
MC DVI Fund 1, LLC, and MC DVI Fund 2, LLC

13
14 **UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT**
15 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
16 **SANTA ANA DIVISION**

17 In re
18 THE LITIGATION PRACTICE GROUP P.C.,
19 Debtor.

20 Case No.: 8:23-bk-10571-SC

21 CHAPTER 11

22 **LIMITED OPPOSITION TO JOINT MOTION**
23 **OF THE CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE AND**
24 **OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF UNSECURED**
25 **CREDITORS FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER: (I)**
26 **APPROVING PROPOSED DISCLOSURE**
27 **STATEMENT; (II) APPROVING**
28 **SOLICITATION AND VOTING**
29 **PROCEDURES; (III) APPROVING NOTICE**
30 **AND OBJECTION PROCEDURES FOR**
31 **CONFIRMATION OF JOINT CHAPTER 11**
32 **PLAN OF LIQUIDATION; (IV) SETTING**
33 **RELATED DEADLINES; AND (V)**
34 **GRANTING RELATED RELIEF**

35 DATE: May 15, 2024

36 TIME: 1:30 p.m.

37 CTRM: 5C – (In Person or Via ZoomGov)

**TO THE HONORABLE SCOTT C. CLARKSON, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY
JUDGE, THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE, THE CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE,
AND ALL PARTIES IN INTEREST:**

Debt Validation Fund II, LLC (“DVF”), MC DVI Fund 1, LLC and MC DVI Fund 2, LLC (“MC DVI”, and collectively, the “Creditors”) hereby submit this Limited Opposition (“Limited Opposition”) to the *Joint Motion of the Chapter 11 Trustee and Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors For Entry of an Order: (I) Approving Proposed Disclosure Statement; (II) Approving Solicitation and Voting Procedures; (III) Approving Notice and Objection Procedures for Confirmation of Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Liquidation; (IV) Setting Related Deadlines; And (V) Granting Related Relief*, Docket No. 1059 (“Motion”) filed by Richard A. Marshack, in his capacity as the chapter 11 trustee of the Debtor (the “Trustee”) and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the “Committee”) of The Litigation Practice Group P.C. (the “Debtor”).

I.

INTRODUCTION

The Creditors submit this Limited Opposition to approval of the Disclosure Statement, both as to the lack of sufficient disclosure, but also, substantively, as to certain provisions in the proposed Trust Agreement (defined below) which are unnecessary, inefficient and will inevitably lead to duplicative and unnecessary professional services in the administration of the Liquidation Trust. The proposed Plan and Trust Agreement provide for both the appointment of a Liquidating Trustee and the establishment of a Post-Confirmation Committee. The Trust Agreement provides the Post-Confirmation Committee with substantial powers of both oversight and “veto” rights over certain actions of the Liquidating Trustee, which are not set forth in the Disclosure Statement.

If both the Liquidating Trustee and the Post-Confirmation Committee represent the interests of creditors, what is the purpose of having two sets of independent fiduciaries, both of which have the right to employ professionals at the expense of all creditors?

An additional problem with the establishment of a Post-Confirmation Committee is that the individual committee members have virtually no economic stake in the administration of the Liquidation Trust. All but one of the members hold relatively small claims, and in light of the

1 estimated distribution of only 2.51%¹, their anticipated distributions are truly minuscule at best. As set
2 forth below, five (5) out of the seven (7) committee members have an anticipated distribution of **less**
3 **than \$1,000**. In light of the extremely low projected distribution to these members, they have little
4 incentive to actively monitor the administration of the Liquidation Trust and objectively represent the
5 interests of general unsecured creditors. The Creditors object on the basis that the Post-Confirmation
6 Committee has vastly out-sized control over the administration of the Liquidation Trust, relative to
7 their *di minimis* economic stake.

8 The Creditors submit that the appointment of both a Liquidating Trustee and a Post-
9 Confirmation Committee is unnecessary and duplicative, which will inevitably lead to the inefficient
10 administration of the Liquidation Trust and the incurrence of excessive professional fees and expenses.

11 To the extent, however, that the proposed oversight structure is intended to serve as a “check
12 and balance” on case management, strategy and all professional fees and expenses, then the Creditors
13 suggest that the Liquidation Trust be revised to acknowledge that unresolved disputes between the
14 Liquidating Trustee and the Post-Confirmation Committee are to be resolved by the Court, not in favor
15 of the Post-Confirmation Committee.

16 **II.**

17 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

18 **A. Creditors’ Significant Claims in this Chapter 11 Case.**

19 Creditors, three investment funds composed of approximately 500 investors, are the largest
20 creditors of this bankruptcy estate. In August 2022, the Debtor and the Creditors entered promissory
21 notes (the “Notes”) dated September 1, 2022 for \$66.4 million (for DVF) and \$37.4 million (for MC
22 DVI). According to LPG’s filings in this case, its debts to the Creditors represent about 72% of its
23 stated debt; over \$102 million of the \$141 million LPG identifies. See, Docket No. 33 at page 30 (debt
24 owed to DVF and MC DVI) and page 38 (total debt).

25 _____
26 ¹ The Creditors acknowledge that: the recently filed Liquidation Analysis as a supplement to the
27 Disclosure Statement does NOT yet include the anticipated recoveries on various causes of action and
28 other litigation efforts currently being pursued by the Trustee; the Trustee believes that these
recoveries will be material, and would be benefit general unsecured creditors, and that these efforts are
too preliminary to assign any potential values to them.

1 **B. Appointment of the Committee, With Substantially All Members Holding *Di Minimis* Claims.**

2 On March 20, 2023 (“Petition Date”), the Debtor filed a voluntary petition under chapter 11 of
3 the Bankruptcy Code. Docket No. 134. On June 23 2023, the U.S. Trustee initially appointed a five-
4 member Committee. On June 29, 2023, the U.S. Trustee filed an amended notice, adding two
5 additional members, for a total of seven committee members.

6 **C. Proposed Appointment of Same Members to Post-Confirmation Committee.**

7 On March 22, 2024, the Trustee and the Committee filed their *Joint Chapter 11 Plan of*
8 *Liquidation (dated March 22, 2024)*, docket no. 1057 (the “Plan”) and *Disclosure Statement Describing*
9 *Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Liquidation (Dated March 22, 2024)*, docket no. 1058 (“Disclosure
10 Statement”).

11 The Plan *inter alia* provides for the creation of a post-confirmation liquidating trust
12 (“Liquidation Trust”). See, Plan, at 1:22-24 (“The Plan is premised on the creation of the Liquidation
13 Trust, which will succeed to all rights, interests, and property of the Debtor and the Estate.”) The Plan
14 attaches as an exhibit thereto, the proposed Liquidation Trust Agreement (“Trust Agreement”).

15 The Plan further provides for the establishment of a Post-Confirmation Oversight Committee
16 (“Post-Confirmation Committee”). See, Plan, at 25:10-15. While not specifically stated in the
17 Disclosure Statement, the Trust Agreement provides that the seven members of the Committee will
18 serve as the members of the Post-Confirmation Committee. See, Trust Agreement at Article 2.10(a)
19 (“The initial members of the Post-Confirmation Committee shall be the persons identified in those
20 certain Notices of Appointment of Committee of Unsecured Creditors [Docket Nos. 134 and 157].”).

21 While the Disclosure Statement benignly refers to the Post-Confirmation Committee as a mere
22 “oversight” committee (Disclosure Statement, Art. III(B)(2)(e)), the Disclosure Statement fails to
23 expressly disclose that the Trust Agreement gives the Post-Confirmation Committee virtual “veto”
24 rights over various actions of the Liquidating Trustee, which require the majority consent of the Post-
25 Confirmation Committee prior to the Liquidating Trustee taking any actions. As addressed in more
26 detail below, the Creditors are concerned that these material veto powers are not only absent from the
27 Disclosure Statement, but more importantly will cause unnecessary inefficiencies and expense in the
28

1 administration of the Liquidation Trust.

2 On April 29, 2024, the Trustee and Committee filed a Supplement and attached the Liquidation
3 Analysis (as that term is defined in the Disclosure Statement). Docket no. 1145. **The Liquidation**
4 **Analysis projects an estimated recovery to allowed general unsecured claim in the amount of only**
5 **2.51%.** In light of the low projected recovery to unsecured creditors, the Creditors believe it is
6 essential for the Liquidation Trust to be administered in an efficient manner for the benefit of creditors,
7 rather than for the benefit of professionals.

8 **D. All But One of the Members of the Post-Confirmation Committee Lack a Material**
9 **Economic Interest in the Administration of the Liquidation Trust.**

10 One of the disturbing facets of the Plan and Trust Agreement is that it provides for the
11 establishment of a Post-Confirmation Committee, along with the right to retain and compensate
12 professionals, notwithstanding the fact that substantially all of the individual member have no material
13 economic stake in the administration of the Liquidation Trust. All but one (Affirma LLC) of the
14 members selected to serve on the Post-Confirmation Committee hold *di minimis* claim amounts. The
15 Liquidation Analysis estimates a distribution to general unsecured creditors of only 2.51%.

16 In light of the low claim amounts and the minimal estimated distribution of only 2.51%, five (5)
17 out of the seven (7) committee members have an anticipated distribution of **less than \$1,000**. Six (6)
18 out of the seven (7) members have an anticipated distribution of **\$2,500 or less**. Specifically, the
19 Committee members' claims and estimated distributions are as follows:

Committee Member	Claim Number	Claim Amount	Distribution Estimated at 2.51%
Alexandra Lutfi	47	\$5,219.64	\$131.01
April Riedy	8	27,059.25	679.19
Denise Burtchell	43	11,672.29	292.97
Angela Dows, Esq. of Cory Reade Dows & Shafer	13 2508 2512	67,061.67 13,978.00 18,976.50	1,683.25 350.85 476.31
Thomas Ray	45	18,384.00	461.44
Affirma, LLC	91	66,855,310.45	1,678,068.29
Abigail R. Beaudin	50	19,017.60	477.34

Total (excluding Affirma LLC)		\$181,368.95	\$4,552.36
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Thus, the vast majority of Committee members have no material stake in the administration of the Liquidation Trust. In light of the extremely low projected distribution, such members have little incentive to actively monitor the post-confirmation administration and objectively represent the interests of general unsecured creditors.

The Trust Agreement gives the Post-Confirmation Committee the “sole and absolute discretion” to retain its own professionals at the expense of the Liquidation Trust:

(e) **Committee Professionals. The Post-Confirmation Committee shall be entitled, subject to the Post-Confirmation Committee's sole and absolute discretion, to retain professionals** (the “Committee Professionals”) solely to advise and to represent the Post- Confirmation Committee concerning the discharge of its duties set forth herein and in the Post-Confirmation Oversight Committee Bylaws. The Committee Professionals shall be compensated in accordance with Article 13.2 hereof.

Trust Agreement, at Art. 2.10(e) (emphasis added).

The Creditors are concerned that this will inevitably lead to the inefficient administration of the Liquidation Trust and the incurrence of wasteful professional fees at the expense of all unsecured creditors.

III.

A COMMITTEE IS UNNECESSARY AND INEFFICIENT ONCE AN INDEPENDENT TRUSTEE HAS BEEN APPOINTED.

As a broad principle of policy, case law has long recognized that the creditor's committee is unnecessary and inappropriate where a bankruptcy trustee has been appointed. A trustee is an independent fiduciary with a duty to creditors, and thus a committee merely represents the same interests as the trustee, making the continued existence of the committee duplicative and inefficient. For example, in In re Pacific Ave., LLC, 467 B.R. 868 (Bankr. W.D.N.C. 2012), the court entered an order disbanding the committee pursuant to Section 105(d), once a chapter 11 trustee had been appointed, holding as follows:

When this case was initiated by the debtors-in-possession, the Committee was the only representative of those interests.

Upon the appointment of the Trustee, that ceased to be the case. The Trustee has a

1 statutory fiduciary duty to the same unsecured creditors represented by the Committee.
2 The Trustee is capable of and required to adequately represent the interests of unsecured
3 creditors in these cases. Consequently, the Committee's representation is duplicative and
unnecessary.

4 It is worth noting that an unsecured committee is not provided for in Chapter 7
5 liquidation cases—because of the presence of the Trustee in such cases. These cases,
6 although filed pursuant to Chapter 11, are essentially liquidation cases—now
7 administered by a Trustee. Consequently, as in Chapter 7 cases, the Committee is not
8 necessary to the fair administration of these cases.

9 In re Pacific Ave., LLC, 467 B.R. 868, 870 (Bankr. W.D.N.C. 2012).

10 Similarly, in In re Breland, 583 B.R. 787, 794 (Bankr. S.D. Ala. 2018), the court followed
11 Pacific Ave, holding that in a chapter 11 case, the appointment of a committee was “duplicative and
12 unnecessary” once a chapter 11 trustee was appointed:

13 An unsecured creditors' committee operates as a representative voice for the unsecured
14 creditors in a chapter 11 case. The committee's role is always one of convenience and
15 efficiency. However, where a chapter 11 trustee is appointed, the necessity for such a
16 representative committee generally no longer exists. Because the “[t]rustee has a
17 statutory fiduciary duty to the same unsecured creditors” that a committee would have,
allowing a committee to be appointed after a trustee has been appointed would be
duplicative and unnecessary. “It is worth noting that an unsecured committee is not
provided for in Chapter 7 liquidation cases—because of the presence of the Trustee in
such cases.” The appointment of a chapter 11 trustee renders the appointment of a
committee unnecessary to the fair and orderly administration of the estate. The cost of
another team of professionals to represent the committee is impractical and is not cost
effective.

18 In re Breland, 583 B.R. 787, 794 (Bankr. S.D. Ala. 2018) (citations omitted). See also, In re
19 Hearthstone Homes, Inc., 2012 WL 4027296, at *3 (Bankr. D. Neb. 2012) (“Once a Chapter 11 trustee
20 is appointed, the role of the Creditors Committee should be reduced since the trustee has a statutory
21 fiduciary duty to the same unsecured creditors represented by the Committee. Accordingly, the
22 Committee should limit its involvement and avoid unnecessary duplication of the trustee's efforts.”).

23 The Creditors concede that the foregoing authorities are not strictly controlling in the context of
24 a post-confirmation committee appointed pursuant to a Chapter 11 plan. However, the Creditors
25 submit that the reasoning and policy underlying these cases are applicable here. The Post-Confirmation
26 Committee represents the interests of creditors, as does the Liquidating Trustee. Appointing a Post-
27 Confirmation Committee and a Liquidating Trustee “would be duplicative and unnecessary.” Breland,
28 583 B.R. at 794.

Here, any creditor voting on the Plan is not given the option to vote for or against the appointment of a Post-Confirmation Committee. Rather, the Plan is presented for confirmation on an all or nothing basis. The Creditors believe that the Court should weigh in on these types of costly and inefficient provisions of the Plan. The Liquidation Analysis, docket no. 1145, estimates a distribution to general unsecured creditors of only 2.51%. The low estimate of recovery for unsecured creditors merely emphasizes the need for the administration of the Liquidation Trust in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

The Trust Agreement gives the Post-Confirmation Committee the “sole and absolute discretion” to retain its own professionals at the expense of the Liquidation Trust. Trust Agreement, at Art. 2.10(e). In light of the fact that the Trustee will remain in place but as the Liquidating Trustee, and the Liquidating Trustee will have his own set of professionals, plus six out of the seven Post-Confirmation Committee members have a *di minimis* economic stake in the post-confirmation administration, as observed in the Breland case, *supra*, “[t]he cost of another team of professionals to represent the committee is impractical and is not cost effective.” Breland, 583 B.R. at 794.

IV.

THE POST-CONFIRMATION COMMITTEE HAS EXCESSIVE POWERS WHICH WILL LEAD TO INEFFICIENCIES AND UNNECESSARY FEES.

A. The Post-Confirmation Committee Will Have Improper Veto Rights Over the Liquidating Trustee.

While the Disclosure Statement benignly refers to the Post-Confirmation Committee as a mere “oversight” committee (Disclosure Statement, Art. III(B)(2)(e)), the Disclosure Statement fails to identify and disclose the substantial power and authority of the Post-Confirmation Committee that is set forth in the Trust Agreement. Specifically, (while not disclosed in the body of the Disclosure Statement) the Trust Agreement requires the Liquidating Trustee to obtain the majority consent of the Post-Confirmation Committee prior to taking any actions regarding any of the following:

(i) The settlement, compromise, or other resolution of any Cause of Action, wherein the stated amount in controversy exceeds \$1,000,000.00, including, but not limited to, the settlement, compromise, or other resolution of claims with an asserted value in excess of \$1,000,000.00;

1 (ii) Any modification or amendment of this Agreement;

2 (iii) The retention of Liquidation Trustee Professionals and Liquidation Trustee
3 Non-Professionals, pursuant to Section 13.1 of this Agreement, and payment of fees
and expenses, pursuant to Section 13.2 of this Agreement;

4 (iv) The modification or amendment of the compensation to the Liquidation
5 Trustee or the Liquidation Trustee Professionals retained by the Liquidation Trustee,
other than annual, ordinary course increases in the hourly rates, provided that the
6 Liquidation Trustee Professionals shall provide the Post-Confirmation Committee
thirty (30) calendar days' advance notice of such annual, ordinary course increases;
and

7 (v) For the avoidance of doubt, on any actions not listed herein, the Liquidation
8 Trustee shall consult with the Post-Confirmation Committee as the Liquidation
9 Trustee deems necessary in his business judgment and keep the Post-Confirmation
Committee regularly informed as required elsewhere in this Agreement.

10 Trust Agreement, Art. 2.10(c).

11 Here, the Creditors' objection is two-fold. First, the Post-Confirmation Committee's "veto"
12 rights over the Liquidating Trustee, set forth in Art. 2.10(c), are not disclosed in the Disclosure
13 Statement, and thus there is not "adequate information" to creditors. Second, the Creditors believe that
14 these "veto" rights will lead to even great inefficiencies and costs in the administration of the
15 Liquidation Trust.

16 The Creditors believe these provisions are inappropriate and should be stricken. Query:
17 Pursuant to Article 2.10(c)(iii), why does the Post-Confirmation Committee have "veto" rights over the
18 Liquidating Trustee's retention of Professionals and Non-Professionals? It is well established under
19 California law that "strong deference is given to the client's choice of counsel." Tobin v. BC Bancorp,
20 2009 WL 10671925, at *3 (S.D. Cal. 2009). Why does the Post-Confirmation Committee have the
21 power to override the Liquidating Trustee's choice of counsel and other professionals? The Creditors
22 are concerned that these provisions are largely for the benefit of the Post-Confirmation Committee and
23 its professionals who will attempt to dictate who is employed by the Liquidating Trustee and which
24 professionals will prosecute any litigation claims on behalf of the Liquidating Trust.

25 The Trust Agreement specifically contemplates that the Liquidating Trustee may employ
26 Committee Professionals. See, Trust Agreement, Art. 13.1(a) ("The Liquidation Trustee Professionals
27 so retained need not be 'disinterested' as that term is defined in the Bankruptcy Code and may include,

1 without limitation, counsel and financial advisors of the Committee and Committee Professionals,
2 subject to appropriate conflict waivers. ... For sake of continuity, the Liquidating Trustee may
3 employ, without further consent, Fox Rothschild LLP, ... subject to the Post-Confirmation
4 Committee's right to consent to the terms of engagement of such professionals by the Liquidation
5 Trust, as set forth in Section 2.10(c)."). In light of this provision, why must there be a Post-
6 Confirmation Committee in addition to the Liquidating Trustee?

7 **B. Assuming this Provision is Approved, the Court should Retain Jurisdiction to Approve**
8 **Any Dispute between the Liquidating Trustee and the Post-Confirmation Committee.**

9 Creditors anticipate that the Committee will point to Article 2.10(d) of the Trust Agreement,
10 which gives the Liquidating Trustee a limited ability to contest a veto by the Post-Confirmation
11 Committee, as follows:

12 (d) **Disputes; Exclusive Right.** The Post-Confirmation Committee shall have the sole
13 and exclusive right to exercise the oversight powers set forth herein. If the Liquidation
14 Trustee believes that the Post-Confirmation Committee's decision with respect to the
15 actions described in Section 2.10(c)(i), (iii), and (iv) **would result in a breach of the**
16 **Liquidation Trustee's fiduciary duty or duties**, the Liquidation Trustee may seek an
17 order from the Bankruptcy Court resolving such dispute, subject to the Post-
18 Confirmation Committee's right to object. In resolving any dispute presented to the
19 Bankruptcy Court, the court need not find that the Post-Confirmation Committee's
20 decision would in fact constitute a breach of the Liquidation Trustee's fiduciary duties.
21 Instead, the Bankruptcy Court shall resolve such dispute based on what it finds to be in
22 the best interest of the Liquidation Trust Beneficiaries. Notwithstanding the foregoing,
23 and as a compromise between the Trustee and the Committee, the Liquidation Trustee
24 may seek an order of the Bankruptcy Court authorizing the Liquidation Trustee to take
25 an action set forth in Section 2.10(c) without the consent of the Post-Confirmation
26 Committee on the grounds that the Post-Confirmation Committee's decision to
27 withhold consent for such action is not in the best interests of the Liquidation Trust or
28 the Liquidation Trust Beneficiaries (the "Alternative Consent Procedure"). The Trustee
may only seek relief under the Alternative Consent Procedure **if the Post-
Confirmation Committee is no longer represented by the Initial Post-
Confirmation Committee Counsel.**

24 Trust Agreement, Art. 2.10(d) (emphasis added).

25 Under Article 2.10(d), the Liquidating Trustee can only seek court resolution of a veto by the
26 Post-Confirmation Committee if the decision "would result in a breach of the Liquidation Trustee's
27 fiduciary duty or duties." Similarly, the Alternative Consent Procedure can only be sought "if the Post-
28 Confirmation Committee is no longer represented by the Initial Post-Confirmation Committee

1 Counsel.”

2 The Creditors believe that the Post-Confirmation Committee’s veto rights under Article 2.10(c)
3 should not be approved, thereby rendering Article 2.10(d) moot. Assuming Article 2.10(c) is approved,
4 the Liquidating Trustee should be able to seek a Bankruptcy Court order resolving any dispute through
5 the Bankruptcy Court regardless of whether it would result in a breach of fiduciary duty, and regardless
6 of whether Initial Post-Confirmation Committee Counsel is still representing the Post-Confirmation
7 Committee. The Creditors submit that Article 2.10(c) gives the Post-Confirmation Committee too
8 much arbitrary authority and control over the Liquidating Trustee.

9 **V.**

10 **CONCLUSION**

11 Based upon the foregoing, the Creditors request that the Court deny the approval of the
12 Disclosure Statement in its current form, and require appropriate modifications to the Plan, Disclosure
13 Statement and Trust Agreement *inter alia* deleting the appointment of a Post-Confirmation Committee,
14 or alternatively, substantially limiting the powers of the Post-Confirmation Committee, including its
15 ability to retain professionals at the expense of the Liquidation Trust.

16 DATED: May 6, 2024

WINTHROP GOLUBOW HOLLANDER, LLP

17 By: /s/ Richard H. Golubow

18 Richard H. Golubow

19 Peter W. Lianides

20 Attorneys for Debt Validation Fund II, LLC, MC DVI
Fund 1, LLC and MC DVI Fund 2, LLC

PROOF OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENT

I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding. My business address is: 1301 Dove Street, Suite 500, Newport Beach, CA 92660

A true and correct copy of the foregoing document entitled (*specify*): **LIMITED OPPOSITION TO JOINT MOTION OF THE CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE AND OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF UNSECURED CREDITORS FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER: (I) APPROVING PROPOSED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT; (II) APPROVING SOLICITATION AND VOTING PROCEDURES; (III) APPROVING NOTICE AND OBJECTION PROCEDURES FOR CONFIRMATION OF JOINT CHAPTER 11 PLAN OF LIQUIDATION; (IV) SETTING RELATED DEADLINES; AND (V) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF** will be served or was served **(a)** on the judge in chambers in the form and manner required by LBR 5005-2(d); and **(b)** in the manner stated below:

1. TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING (NEF):

Pursuant to controlling General Orders and LBR, the foregoing document will be served by the court via NEF and hyperlink to the document. On **May 6, 2024**, I checked the CM/ECF docket for this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding and determined that the following persons are on the Electronic Mail Notice List to receive NEF transmission at the email addresses stated below:

Service information continued on attached page

2. SERVED BY UNITED STATES MAIL: On May , 2024, I served the following persons and/or entities at the last known addresses in this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope in the United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows. Listing the judge here constitutes a declaration that mailing to the judge will be completed no later than 24 hours after the document is filed.

Service information continued on attached page

3. SERVED BY PERSONAL DELIVERY, OVERNIGHT MAIL, FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION OR EMAIL (state method for each person or entity served): Pur

F.R.Civ.P. 5 and/or controlling LBR, on May , 2024, I served the following persons and/or entities by personal delivery, overnight mail service, or (for those who consented in writing to such service method), by facsimile transmission and/or email as follows. Listing the judge here constitutes a declaration that personal delivery on, or overnight mail to, the judge will be completed no later than 24 hours after the document is filed.

Service information continued on attached page

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

May 6, 2024

Date

Silvia Villegas

Printed Name

/s/ *Silvia Villegas*

Signature

1 **NEF SERVICE LIST**

- 2 • **Bradford Barnhardt** bbarnhardt@marshackhays.com, bbarnhardt@ecf.courtdrive.com, alinares@ecf.courtdrive.com
- 3 • **Eric Bensamochan** eric@eblawfirm.us, G63723@notify.cincompass.com
- 4 • **Michael Jay Berger** michael.berger@bankruptcypower.com,
yathida.nipha@bankruptcypower.com; michael.berger@ecf.inforuptcy.com
- 5 • **Ethan J Birnberg** birnberg@portersimon.com, reich@portersimon.com
- 6 • **Peter W Bowie** peter.bowie@dinsmore.com, caron.burke@dinsmore.com
- 7 • **Ronald K Brown** ron@rkbrownlaw.com
- 8 • **Christopher Celentino** christopher.celentino@dinsmore.com, caron.burke@dinsmore.com
- 9 • **Shawn M Christianson** cmcintire@buchalter.com, schristianson@buchalter.com
- 10 • **Randall Baldwin Clark** rbc@randallbclark.com
- 11 • **Leslie A Cohen** leslie@lesliecohenlaw.com, jaime@lesliecohenlaw.com; clare@lesliecohenlaw.com
- 12 • **Michael W Davis** mdavis@dtolaw.com, ygodson@dtolaw.com
- 13 • **Anthony Paul Diehl** anthony@apdlaw.net, Diehl.AnthonyB112492@notify.bestcase.com, ecf@apdlaw.net
- 14 • **Jenny L Doling** jd@jdl.law,
dolingjr92080@notify.bestcase.com; 15994@notices.nextchapterbk.com; jdoling@jubileebk.net
- 15 • **Daniel A Edelman** dedelman@edcombs.com, courtecl@edcombs.com
- 16 • **Meredith Fahn** fahn@sbcglobal.net
- 17 • **William P Fennell** william.fennell@fennelllaw.com,
luralene.schultz@fennelllaw.com; wpf@ecf.courtdrive.com; hala.hammie@fennelllaw.com; naomi.cwalinski@fennelllaw.com
; samantha.larimer@fennelllaw.com
- 18 • **Alan W Forsley** alan.forsley@flpllp.com, awf@fkllawfirm.com, awf@fl-lawyers.net, addy@flpllp.com
- 19 • **Marc C Forsythe** mforsythe@goeforlaw.com, mforsythe@goeforlaw.com; dcyrankowski@goeforlaw.com
- 20 • **Jeremy Freedman** jeremy.freedman@dinsmore.com, nicolette.murphy@dinsmore.com
- 21 • **Eric Gassman** erg@gassmanlawgroup.com, gassman.ericb112993@notify.bestcase.com
- 22 • **Christopher Ghio** christopher.ghio@dinsmore.com,
nicolette.murphy@dinsmore.com; angelica.urena@dinsmore.com; deamira.romo@dinsmore.com
- 23 • **Amy Lynn Ginsburg** efilings@ginsburglawgroup.com
- 24 • **Eric D Goldberg** eric.goldberg@dlapiper.com, eric-goldberg-1103@ecf.pacerpro.com
- 25 • **Jeffrey I Golden** jgolden@go2.law,
kadele@ecf.courtdrive.com; cbmeeker@gmail.com; lbracken@wgllp.com; dfitzgerald@go2.law; golden.jeffreyi.b117954@no
tify.bestcase.com
- 26 • **Richard H Golubow** rgolubow@wghlawyers.com, jmartinez@wghlawyers.com; svillegas@wghlawyers.com
- 27 • **Mark Mark Good** mark@markgood.com
- 28 • **David M Goodrich** dgoodrich@go2.law, kadele@go2.law; dfitzgerald@go2.law; wgllp@ecf.courtdrive.com
- **D Edward Hays** ehays@marshackhays.com,
ehays@ecf.courtdrive.com; alinares@ecf.courtdrive.com; cmendoza@marshackhays.com; cmendoza@ecf.courtdrive.com
- **Alan Craig Hochheiser** ahochheiser@mauricewutscher.com, arodriguez@mauricewutscher.com
- **Garrick A Hollander** ghollander@wghlawyers.com, jmartinez@wghlawyers.com; svillegas@wghlawyers.com
- **Brian L Holman** b.holman@musickpeeler.com
- **Richard L. Hyde** rhyde@awglaw.com
- **Peter L Isola** pisola@hinshawlaw.com, rmojica@hinshawlaw.com; iking@hinshawlaw.com
- **Razmig Izakelian** razmigizakelian@quinnmanuel.com
- **Sara Johnston** sara.johnston@dinsmore.com
- **Sweeney Kelly** kelly@ksgklaw.com
- **Joon M Khang** joon@khanglaw.com
- **Ira David Kharasch** ikharasch@pszjlaw.com
- **Meredith King** mking@fsl.law, ssanchez@fsl.law; jwilson@fsl.law
- **Nicholas A Koffroth** nkoffroth@foxrothschild.com, khoang@foxrothschild.com
- **David S Kupetz** David.Kupetz@lockelord.com, mylene.ruiz@lockelord.com
- **Christopher J Langley** chris@slclawoffice.com,
langleycr75251@notify.bestcase.com; ecf123@casedriver.com; john@slclawoffice.com
- **Kelli Ann Lee** Kelli.lee@dinsmore.com, kristy.allen@dinsmore.com
- **Matthew A Lesnick** matt@lesnickprince.com, matt@ecf.inforuptcy.com; jmack@lesnickprince.com
- **Daniel A Lev** daniel.lev@gmlaw.com, cheryl.caldwell@gmlaw.com; dlev@ecf.courtdrive.com
- **Britteny Leyva** bleyva@mayerbrown.com,
2396393420@filings.docketbird.com; KAWhite@mayerbrown.com; ladocket@mayerbrown.com

1 • **Marc A Lieberman** marc.lieberman@flpllp.com, saf.a.saleem@flpllp.com, addy@flpllp.com
2 • **Michael D Lieberman** mlieberman@lipsonnelson.com
3 • **Yosina M Lissebeck** Yosina.Lissebeck@Dinsmore.com, caron.burke@dinsmore.com
4 • **Mitchell B Ludwig** mbl@kpclegal.com, kad@kpclegal.com
5 • **Daniel S March** marchlawoffice@gmail.com, marchdr94019@notify.bestcase.com
6 • **Kathleen P March** kmarch@bkylawfirm.com, kmarch3@sbcglobal.net, kmarch@sbcglobal.net
7 • **Mark J Markus** bklawr@bklaw.com, markjmarkus@gmail.com; markus.markj.r112926@notify.bestcase.com
8 • **Richard A Marshack (TR)** pkraus@marshackhays.com, ecf.alert+Marshack@titlexi.com
9 • **Laila Masud** lmasud@marshackhays.com, lmasud@ecf.courtdrive.com; lbuchanan@marshackhays.com; alinares@ecf.courtdrive.com
10 • **Sarah S. Mattingly** sarah.mattingly@dinsmore.com
11 • **William McCormick** Bill.McCormick@ag.tn.gov
12 • **Kenneth Misken** Kenneth.M.Misken@usdoj.gov
13 • **Byron Z Moldo** bmoldo@ecjlaw.com, aantonio@ecjlaw.com, dperez@ecjlaw.com
14 • **Glenn D. Moses** gmoses@venable.com, cascavone@venable.com; ipmalcolm@venable.com; jadelgado@venable.com
15 • **Jamie D Mottola** Jamie.Mottola@dinsmore.com, jhanawalt@ecf.inforuptcy.com
16 • **Alan I Nahmias** anahmias@mbn.law, jdale@mbn.law
17 • **Victoria Newmark** vnewmark@pszjlaw.com
18 • **Jacob Newsum-Bothamley** jacob.bothamley@dinsmore.com, angelica.urena@dinsmore.com; deamira.romo@dinsmore.com
19 • **Queenie K Ng** queenie.k.ng@usdoj.gov
20 • **Israel Orozco** israel@iolawcorp.com
21 • **Keith C Owens** kowens@foxrothschild.com, khoang@foxrothschild.com
22 • **Lisa Patel** lpatel@lesnickprince.com, jmack@lesnickprince.com; jnavarro@lesnickprince.com
23 • **Michael R Pinkston** rpinkston@seyfarth.com, jmcdermott@seyfarth.com, sfcalendar@seyfarth.com, 5314522420@filings.docketbird.com, bankruptcydocket@seyfarth.co
24 m
25 • **Douglas A Plazak** dplazak@rlh.law.com
26 • **Tyler Powell** tyler.powell@dinsmore.com, jennifer.pitcock@dinsmore.com; rosetta.mitchell@dinsmore.com
27 • **Daniel H Reiss** dhr@lnbyg.com, dhr@ecf.inforuptcy.com
28 • **Ronald N Richards** ron@ronaldrichards.com, 7206828420@filings.docketbird.com
29 • **Vanessa Rodriguez** vanessa.rodriguez@dinsmore.com, angelica.urena@dinsmore.com
30 • **Kevin Alan Rogers** krogers@wellsmar.com
31 • **Gregory M Salvato** gsalvato@salvatoboufadel.com, calendar@salvatolawoffices.com; jboufadel@salvatoboufadel.com; gsalvato@ecf.inforuptcy.com
32 • **Olivia Scott** olivia.scott3@bclplaw.com
33 • **Jonathan Serrano** jonathan.serrano@dinsmore.com
34 • **Maureen J Shanahan** Mstotaro@aol.com
35 • **Paul R Shankman** PShankman@fortislaw.com, info@fortislaw.com
36 • **Zev Shechtman** Zev.Shechtman@saul.com, zshechtman@ecf.inforuptcy.com; easter.santamaria@saul.com
37 • **Jeffrey M Singletary** jsingletary@swlaw.com, rmckay@swlaw.com
38 • **Leslie Skorheim** leslie.skorheim@usdoj.gov
39 • **Adam D Stein-Sapir** info@pflc.com
40 • **Howard Steinberg** steinbergh@gtlaw.com, pearsallt@gtlaw.com; NEF-BK@gtlaw.com; howard-steinberg-
41 6096@ecf.pacerpro.com
42 • **Andrew Still** astill@swlaw.com, kcollins@swlaw.com
43 • **Michael R Totaro** Ocbkatty@aol.com
44 • **United States Trustee (SA)** ustpreigion16.sa.ecf@usdoj.gov
45 • **William J Wall** wwall@wall-law.com
46 • **Sharon Z. Weiss** sharon.weiss@bclplaw.com, raul.morales@bclplaw.com, REC_KM_ECF_SMO@bclplaw.com
47 • **Johnny White** JWhite@wrslawyers.com, jlee@wrslawyers.com
48 • **Reina Zepeda** rzepeda@omniagnt.com